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WHOLESALE PRICE-LIST

... of ...

SEEDS

... of ...

Rocky Mountain-Conifer

... and ...

NATIVE PLANTS

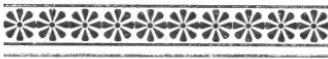
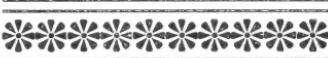
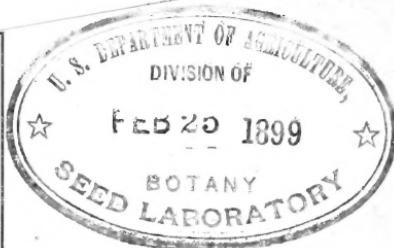
NEW CROP, 1898



D. S. GRIMES & SON

NURSERYMEN
FLORISTS AND
.SEEDSMEN..

DENVER, COLORADO, U. S. A.





Appalacian
Forest

PINES AND SPRUCES of the ROCKY MOUNTAINS



In presenting our Annual Catalogue of Seeds of the Rocky Mountain Conifer, it may be well to state that owing to a short crop we shall fail to collect the amount of seeds usually required in our extensive trade. But no pains will be spared to keep the quality up to a high standard of excellence, without making material changes in prices from the past year's quotations. As a guarantee of hardiness of trees produced from seeds collected by us, we refer to the climate and altitude of their nativity in this region of country. Colorado being a state of almost perpetual sunshine, the cones do not have to be kilndried or run through a threshing machine to extract the seeds, thereby injuring the germ vitality of a portion of them. But they are dried in the sun where the scales open, releasing the seeds, without resorting to injurious or expensive methods.

Taking into consideration the nativity of the Rocky Mountain Evergreens, the methods we use in extracting seeds from the cones, and the reduced prices they are offered, we feel assured of receiving a liberal share of patronage from seedmen, and especially nurserymen who have persisted in planting the Scotch, Austrian and White Pine, the Norway Spruce and Arbor Vitae, until the practice has to some extent become monotonous.

To get out of these old "ruts," add variety and new life to landscape decorations, we will briefly describe the Evergreen family of the Rocky Mountains:

ABIES CONCOLOR, (Lindley).

This is the "White Balsam" or "White Fir," found growing at an altitude of 7,000 to 8,500 feet above sea level, extending from Southern Colorado north to Pike's peak. It derives its common name from the light color of its foliage, both of the under and the upper sides of the leaves. It is also known as the Long Leaf Fir. As a rapid-growing ornamental tree it is valuable. In its native forests it grows to a height of 100 to 150 feet, and a diameter of two to four feet.

ABIES DOUGLASII—Pseudotsuga Douglasii, (Lindley).

For timbering up mines, building bridges, or for any purpose where strength and durability are required, this spruce is of great value.

As a quick-growing ornamental tree, it grades high in the scale of excellence. Its rich green foliage does not fade in winter as most evergreens do.

In Downing's description of the pinetum at Dropmore, he says: "Perhaps the finest tree in this scene is the 'Abies Douglasii.'" It is sixty-two feet high, and has grown to this altitude in twenty-one years from the seed.

It resembles most the Norway Spruce as one occasionally sees the finest form of that tree, having that graceful, downward sweep of the branches, and feathering out quite down to the turf, but it is altogether more airy in form, and of a richer and darker green in color.

At this size it is the symbol of stately elegance.

"Veitch," in his valuable manual of Conifer, says it is one of the grandest of the group of giants which combine to form the forests of the West. As a landscape and park tree it is decidedly handsome.

In Europe the cultivation of *Abies Douglasii* from seed is assuming gigantic proportions.

ABIES GRANDIS—Great Silver Fir, (Lindley).

We find this beautiful fir growing on the sub-Alpine elevations of Northern Colorado. It resembles most its cousin—*Abies Concolor*—from the southern part of the state, except the cones and seeds are smaller and leaves shorter and more glaucous in color.

The cones are borne in thick clusters on the extreme top. Like the *Concolor*, the cones are deciduous and fall to pieces when fully ripe. We have but a limited quantity of seed of new crop.

PICEA ENGLEMANII, (Parry).

This is an Alpine species, ranging in its native habit at from 8,000 feet to timber line. The wood is soft, white, not resinous or durable. The cones are small; purple.

In form it is a round-top tree with limbs thickly set. Leaves, short, blunt, curving upward from horizontal branches.

It is found in thickly wooded forests on both sides of the range, from the northern to the southern limit of Colorado, extending into Wyoming and New Mexico. On the account of the expense of collecting the cones, and transporting them to Denver, we have never secured at any time seeds of this species in large quantities.

PICEA PUNGENS—Colorado Blue Spruce, (Englemann).

As gold scales highest in intrinsic value among money metals, so does *Picea Pungens* stand at the head of the list of ornamental trees. It must be seen to realize its indescribable beauty. Examine the long list of ornamental trees.

You can not find one that grades higher in points of perfection, in form, beauty in color, hardness and adaptation to the variations of soil and conditions of climate.

The nearest we can come at describing the peculiar appearance of this rare and lovely tree, is the blue sheen noticeable in looking at a mountain from a lower level, or as if a soft blue silver powder had fallen upon its leaves, or a bluish hoar frost, which must melt at noon, was resting upon it. We clip "question and answer" from the "Iowa Homestead:"

Mr. Editor—You made a statement some time in the past year that there is a tree for cemetery planting that you considered as fine as any \$500 monument. Please give the name of the tree, and state where it can be found.

H. R. S.

The tree referred to was the Silver Blue Spruce. The statement made was that it was a finer monument than any \$500 granite when the tree was twenty-five years old. There are a great many who will bear the writer out in this statement. All travelers in the Rocky mountains, who travel with eyes open, know that this tree is indescribable when in its full new dress each June in its native soil. These trees acquire a beautiful sheen of silver that glistens in the sun and is matchless in its splendor when the morning dews and sun mingle on its foliage.

Philadelphia Farm Journal says: The handsomest evergreen is the Colorado Blue Spruce.

Unlike *Englemanii*, *Pungens* is conical in form, tapering from the ground to a straight leader at the top.

The needles are long, sharp-pointed, standing out at right angles from the branches.

These branches are formed in regular whorls around the trunk of the tree.

The peculiar characteristics of these trees are so plain that no well informed person need be misled in determining the species.

In our grounds in Denver, the Colorado Blue Spruce often attains a growth of eighteen to twenty-four inches in height in a single season. As the trees grow in age the foliage increases in brightness of color. This color varies from green to sky blue.

Our seeds are collected from bluest trees.

PINUS ARISTATA, (Englemann).

A medium sized, slow-growing tree, seldom over fifty feet high and from one to two feet in diameter, leaves in fives, and are more persistent than those of any known species, often remaining on the tree for a period of sixteen years.

As seen growing in the Rocky mountains, it occupies the most elevated heights of any other tree. On Pike's peak we have seen the Aristata pine, dwarfed by height and exposure, clinging to the rocks at an elevation of over 12,000 feet.

Although a "timber line tree," it adapts itself readily to lower elevations and variety of soil and climate.

PINUS CONTORTA, (Douglas).

This tree abounds quite extensively over the entire range of the Rocky mountains, from British Columbia to Mexico.

While young it takes on a rapid growth, but soon comes to maturity; but does not make a large tree. As a timber tree it is not valuable.

In its young state it is a handsome tree for park or lawn. When Pinus Contorta has grown to a height of four or five feet it commences to bear cones. These cones are small, inclining to the branches rather than standing out at right angles.

The cones are very solid, heavy, hard and persistent, often remaining unopened several years on the trees. Seeds are the smallest of the pine family, running about 120,000 to a pound.

PINUS FLEXILUS, (James).

Dr. Englemann says: In Colorado it is a fine tree, with tapering trunk and oval outline, branching almost from the base, lower branches horizontal, upper ones ascending. In general appearance, it very closely resembles our "P. Strobus." It differs mainly in its shorter and stouter entire leaves, more branching mode of growth, as well as in the yellowish brown cones, with peculiar thickened ligneous scales. The flexibility of its branches, on which Dr. James founded its specific name, is partly due to the thickness of the elastic bark of the smaller twigs. It is worthy of a prominent place in every collection.

PINUS PONDEROSA—Heavy Wooded Pine, (Douglas).

This is the Yellow Pine of the Rocky Mountain lumberman. It is the hardest of all pines and the fastest grower. Its growth is gigantic and massive in every sense of the word. The new shoots and buds are two or three times thicker than other pines. The leaves, usually in threes, are deep green, long and thickly set.

The wood is very resinous and heavy. On account of the aroma of the leaves, or needles, pillows are often made from them and used by persons with weak lungs.

As an ornamental tree, or planted for timber or wind-breaks, it is worthy of extensive cultivation.

YUCCA AUGUSTIFOLIA

Is classed with the most beautiful of this class of hardy and tropical looking plants. Three-year-old plants \$1 per dozen, \$5 per hundred.

SNOWBALL CLEMATIS.

This Clematis, not described in Coulter's Manual of Rocky Mountain Botany, is a plant worthy of extensive cultivation. It is extremely hardy and a rapid grower. Its most attractive beauty lies in the large clusters of pure white cottony balls, resembling somewhat the flowers of the well known garden snowball. These balls, that completely cover the vines, remain all winter. For covering arbors, trellises, arches, walls or fences it is well adapted.

We have plants grown from seed planted last spring that have made a length in vine of eight feet. It propagates readily from layers.

As a stock, upon which to graft other varieties of the Clematis, we believe it will prove valuable.

TERMS.

Cash unless otherwise agreed.

All orders with cash received before shipment will be sent free to any part of the United States.

If sold out of any variety of seed, orders will be filled only to the extent of our stock.

To parties with whom we have had no business acquaintance, we will simply state that our business as seed collectors commenced twenty years ago. It has been learned by steady practical experience, and not assumed.

In no case will we enter into competition with unreliable collectors of evergreen seed.

PRICES.

Abies Concolor.....	per pound	\$1 25
Abies Douglasii.....	" "	1 75
Abies Grandis.....	" "	2 00
Picea Englemanii.....	" "	3 50
Picea Pungens.....	" "	2 00
Pinus Aristata.....	" "	2 00
Pinus Contorta.....	per ounce	50
Pinus Ponderosa.....	per pound	1 00
Pinus Flexilis.....	" "	2 00
Yucca Augustifolia.....	" "	1 00
Snowball Clematis.....	per trade package	25
Rocky Mountain Columbine.....	" "	25

A liberal discount will be made to parties buying in large quantities.



Mountain Peaks and Passes

Of Colorado and their elevations above sea level. To enable our patrons to form some idea of the vastness of our mountain system which comprises our "harvest field" as collectors of seeds and plants, we give the following tables taken from the United States geological survey.

	FEET		FEET		FEET
Blanca	14,464	Red Cloud	14,092	Guyot	13,556
Harvard	14,383	Wetterhorn	14,069	Trinchera	13,546
Massive	14,368	Simpson	14,055	Kendall	13,542
Gray's	14,341	Æolus	14,054	Buffalo	13,541
Rosalie	14,340	Ouray	14,043	Arapahoe	13,520
Torry	14,336	Stewart	14,032	Dunn	13,502
Elbert	14,326	Maroon	14,000	Bellvue	11,000
La Plata	14,302	Cameron	14,000		
Lincoln	14,297	Hindie	13,997		
Buckskin	14,296	Capitol	13,992		
Wilson	14,280	Horseshoe	13,988	PASSES	
Long's	14,270	Snowmass	13,961	Alpine	13,550
Quandry	14,269	Grizzly	13,956	Argentine	13,100
Antero	14,245	Pigeon	13,928	Cochetopa	10,032
James	14,242	Blane	13,915	Hayden	10,780
Shavano	14,238	Frustrum	13,883	Trout Creek	9,346
Uncompahgre	14,235	Pyramid	13,865	Berthoud	11,349
Crestones	14,233	White Rock	13,847	Marshall	10,852
Princeton	14,199	Hague	13,832	Veta	9,392
Mount Bross	14,185	R. G. Pyramid	13,773	Poncha	8,942
Holy Cross	14,176	Silver Heels	13,766	Tennessee	10,418
Baldy	14,176	Hunchback	13,755	Taryall	12,176
Sneffles	14,158	Rowter	13,750	Breckenridge	9,490
Pike's Peak	14,147	Homestake	13,687	Cottonwood	13,500
Castle	14,106	Ojo	13,640	Fremont	11,540
Yale	14,101	Spanish	13,620	Mosquito	13,700
San Luis	14,100		{ 12,720	Ute	11,200
				Hagerman	11,500

Seventy-two peaks between 13,500 and 14,300 feet in height are unnamed and not in this list. The highest line of timber growth in the United States is on these mountains, ranging in altitude from 11,500 feet to 12,640 feet above the level of the sea. A Cog-Wheel Railway runs to the summit of Pike's Peak.

ELEVATION OF LAKES

	FEET		FEET		FEET
Twin Lakes	9,347	Evergreen Lakes	10,500	Trout Lake	9,802
Grand Lake	8,153	Seven Lakes	11,896	Loch Ivanhoe	10,994
Green Lake	10,000	Palmer Lake	7,239		
Chicago Lake	11,500	Cottonwood Lake	7,700		